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No. 707

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INDIA

EDITORIAL SAYS HATE FOR SANJAY LED TO RAM'S RESIGNATION

Lahore NAWA-A-WAQT in Urdu 4 Feb 77 p 2

[Editorial: Jagjivan Ram's Resignation]

[Text] Jagjivan Ram, the most senior member of India's central cabinet, has resigned from the ruling party and from the government. He gave as his reason, his disagreement with the policies that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had been following since the state of emergency was declared in June 1975. He has, therefore, demanded that the Emergency be ended and that the censorship on newspapers cease. All this is mere rhetoric. If they had been somewhat important to Jagjivan Ram's political philosophy; if his conscience had been bothered even a little bit, he could have resigned in protest when the gigantic, ugly undemocratic, and wholly dictatorial steps were first taken. Now, the real reason for his resignation was Ram's unwillingness to serve the grandson (Sanjay) after he had already served the grandfather, Motilal, the father (Nehru), and the daughter (Indira Gandhi). Thus, he disguised his problems and disappointments as his principles and resigned from the ministry as a last resort.

Critical situations have developed in some countries because of the dictatorial tendencies of the rulers and the helplessness of their political opponents. Even India which has been known as the world's greatest democracy for a quarter century has not been exempt from these tendencies. Mrs Gandhi was no less enthusiastic than her late father Pandit Nehru in declaring her adherence to democracy. But when she was threatened by a ruling of the Allahabad High Court regarding misappropriation in the elections, she gave up her democratic facade and openly disregarded the constitution and law and set up a record for unscrupulousness. In addition to jailing her political opponents, she weakened the newspapers with strict censorship and in this way closed all channels for complaint and criticism. Had Jagjivan Ram resigned in protest to these dictatorial steps it is possible that this news would not have been printed due to the strict censorship, and he might have spent a couple of years in jail. Then he would have avoided the stigma of citing the very policies that he had helped implement for the last 19 months as being undemocratic, and that the reason for his resignation was that

Jagjivan Ram had headed the list among those people (the old servants) to whom the ruling party's 'patron' Sanjay Gandhi's Youth Congress was considering not giving them tickets in the coming elections.

In such a set up, this resignation of India's senior most minister can also be termed as an excuse. But because of the difference, between voluntary resignation and being asked to resign, Jagjivan Ram's resignation will greatly influence India's political upheaval which has been taking shape since the March elections were announced. There have been rumors of not giving tickets to many old ministers, especially Chavan, along with Jagjivan Ram; therefore, it would not be surprising if the news of [Chavan's] resignation is received in a few days in spite of the fact that he has denounced his old friend "Jaggu-ji." However, it will now be in the open that it will not be easy for Mrs Gandhi to keep the facade of unity of the ruling party which she had maintained with an iron fist, using the dictatorial powers obtained under the state of emergency.

No doubt Mrs Gandhi is very experienced in political fights with the old members of Congress Party. A few years ago she forced Morarji Desai and others out of the Congress Party and later won impressively in the March 1971 general elections. But one's wish to "see another rabbit emerge from a bush" is not always fulfilled. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that the defection by such faithfules as Jagjivan Ram just before the March 1977 elections would not damage Mrs Gandhi's political strength unlike six-seventeen years ago when the exit of Morarji Desai and others proved a blessing in disguise for Mrs Indira Gandhi. Six or seven years ago, Mrs Gandhi was seen as the daughter of Pandit Nehru, then the God of modern India. Now she is the mother of Sanjay Gandhi who is dreaming of becoming the future ruler. There is a lot of difference in these two positions and the fundamental difference is that Pandit Nehru had never implied that his political successor would have to be Mrs Indira Gandhi. So, after him Gulzari Lal Nanda acted temporarily and then Lal Bahadur Shashtri was appointed permanent prime minister. Now, on the contrary, not only in India but people all over the world are saying that she wants to make her son Sanjay Gandhi her successor. Jagjivan Ram has referred to this openly and explicitly in his resignation letter.

Jagjivan Ram is the protector of untouchables and India is said to have 140 to 150 million of these harrassed and helpless people. Although Hindus of high castes have used this sect for political causes since Gandhi's time it would help if Jagjivan Ram has even a little support of this sect. He has also hinted of setting up a new political party for the coming elections. If some old and influential members of the Congress Party follow Jagjivan Ram's example and resign and if cooperation from the new political coalition of opposition parties--Janata Party--paves the way for him then this whole situation would not be very pleasing for Mrs Gandhi. Although she has proved that she cannot be removed from power using democratic methods the strength of popular opinion is like a wave in a flood which cannot be stopped by holes and hillocks.



Congress Party

Jagjivan Ram

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INDONESIA

ELECTION LIST RATIFIED

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 18 Feb 77 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Indonesian General Elections chaired by Home Minister Amirmachmud yesterday ratified 26 lists of permanent candidates of the three political groups for the coming general elections.

The lists constitute 590 persons of the Union Development Party [PPP], 580 persons of the Functional Group [GOLKAR] and 460 of the Indonesia Democratic Party [PDI] who were selected of the former candidates proposed by each party.

The candidacy of the PPP has dropped from 607 to 590 out of the total 700 candidates proposed. The GOLKAR candidacy has dropped from 586 to 580 out of the total 612 candidates whereas the PDI has dropped from 482 to 460 out of the total 581.

The selection was made both by the KOPKAMTIB (Operation Command for the Restoration of Security and Order) as well as by recall of the respective parties.

Eight PPP candidates have been recalled because of their failure in fulfilling the administrative procedures, 8 candidates have resigned voluntarily and one has died. Two GOLKAR candidates have been recalled because of their failure in fulfilling the administrative procedures, and 4 persons have been recalled by the party. From the PDI, 8 candidates have resigned voluntarily and 14 have failed to fulfill the administrative procedures.

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INDONESIA

REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR END OF TORTURE FOR NONPARTY MEMBERS

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 18 Feb 77 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] A member of the House of Representatives has appealed to the government for an immediate halt of malpractices by certain officers against innocent people who do not want to join certain political group.

The MP, Mr. H. M. Anwar Nurris, said in his press release here yesterday that some village and Military District officers in East Java had summoned people to their offices because they had refused to join a certain political group to contest in the coming general election. "Some of the villagers had been severely beaten and had to be treated in hospitals," said Mr. Nurris who has just returned from the area.

Mr. Nurris attached to his release the copies of the Panarukan, East Java, Military District officer's warrant for five people, a doctor's pronouncement that a certain man had been tortured and had to be hospitalized and three people's statement saying they had been beaten by military officers.

"In the town of Situbondo warning shots are common," the MP said.

He added that the malpractices were in violation to the laws on general election and the right of the people to join any political group as stipulated by the law on political parties and the functional group. The officers have also violated the laws on judicial power and on police power, he said.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

GENERAL SUMITRO RETIRES, SERVICE PRAISED

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 31 Jan 77 p 1

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen Makmun Murod officiated at the retirement of Gen Sumitro from army service. The retirement ceremony, which took place in Jakarta, was attended by several assistant chiefs of staff. Gen Sumitro entered retirement preparation 2 years ago.

The chief of staff took the opportunity to present a letter of appreciation to Mrs Sumitro for her role in her husband's successful performance of duty.

The chief of staff declared that Gen Sumitro had contributed much service and prestige to the army and to the nation as a whole. He said that he was confident therefore that the termination of Gen Sumitro's official duty does not mean the end of his service to the country. There will still be contacts between us as colleagues in our effort to realize our national ambitions, Makmun Murod added.

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INDONESIA

RELATIONS WITH INDIA DEVELOPING RAPIDLY

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 15 Feb 77 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bilateral relations between India and Indonesia have been developing in a rapid way in recent years, Indian Ambassador Mahbood Ahmad said in an interview with "Antara" here Monday.

The ambassador was giving his assessment on the eve of his departure to India after concluding a four-year term as head of the Indian diplomatic mission in Indonesia.

Ambassador Mahbood Ahmad also said there had been an increasingly better mutual understanding between his country and India [sic], which should serve as a strong basis to cement future ties between the two countries.

Excellent ties now prevailing should be ascribed, according to the Indian diplomat, to the exchange of visits between Indian and Indonesian leaders, and to a great extent also to the mass media.

"I am gratified to notice that during my tenure of office, India and Indonesia have signed a cooperation agreement on the problem of continental shelves," Ambassador Ahmad said. He expressed the hope that other agreements of cooperation in the field of culture and trade would also be signed soon.

Stressing the need for closer cooperation between his country and Indonesia in as many fields as possible, Ambassador Ahmad reminded that the two were belonging to the non-bloc countries. The annual consultations at the foreign ministerial level should be continued because it proved to be very useful. He said he was pleased to note that Indian investors had shown serious interest in helping accelerate the implementation of the Five Year Development programme by investing their capital in this country.

Touching on East Timor Ambassador Ahmad said the issue was closed following its integration with Indonesia on the basis of the popular wish.

On the Indian Ocean (Samudera Indonesia) Ambassador Ahmad reiterated his government's stand that it should be a peaceful and neutral zone free from big power rivalries.

INDONESIA

CORRUPTION IN BANKING SYSTEM

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 21 Feb 77 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin said on Saturday that many private banks had to give a 6 per cent "payoff" to the government's bank when they got loans from it.

Perhaps, they did not dare to speak publicly [about] the "payoff." "Thus, they informed me. I am just a conveyor," he said, when speaking about the difficulties of getting loans.

Mr. Sadikin revealed this in his speech marking the opening of the Head Office building of the "Jakarta Bank Pembangunan Daerah" here on Saturday.

In the opening ceremony largely attended by officials of some banks here, the Governor jokingly told the audience about an anecdote saying that robbing banks in Indonesia is easier than in foreign countries, although Indonesian bandits are stupid.

Many bank robberies have reportedly taken place in foreign countries, in spite of excellent alarm systems. But it is lucky that there is no such case here, Mr. Sadikin said.

Robberies abroad are conducted from "outside" by breaking into banks, but in Indonesia they are carried out from "inside." "Robbing banks from inside is safer and easier," said Mr. Sadikin.

It was not serious, Governor Sadikin said, answering a press question, commenting on a report, carried by a Jakarta newspaper, saying that Public Works and Power Minister Sutami asked him to retard the development activities in Jakarta, if it was necessary.

The report said the rapid development could not be managed. It might harm the city.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

INTERNATIONAL BANK COMMENDS INDONESIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 17 Jan 77 pp 1, 7

[Article: "According to Morgan Trust: Indonesia's Position Now Much Improved"]

[Text] The Indonesian government and the Bank of Indonesia "are now in a far stronger position than in 1975," according to David Band, vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the famous financial institutions in the U.S.

In a special interview with ASIAN FEATURES SERVICES in Singapore at the end of last week, Band said that Morgan "believes there is no reason to suppose that Indonesia's foreign debts will not be repaid according to the timetable when the time arrives."

This belief, said Band, is based on various reports he has received from the Bank of Indonesia and from the Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana.

In 1975 Morgan Guaranty Trust Co initiated the founding of two syndicates, composed of around 70 world financial institutions , to make two kinds of direct loans to Indonesia for 5 years. The first of \$425 million was in June and the second in November was for another \$425 million.

According to the agreement, the first repayment installments of the loans will be made this year. The first installment of \$60 million will be made in June, another \$60 million in November and the third installment of \$60 million will be made in December.

David Band said Morgan Guaranty Trust Co believes that, based on reports, explanations and data received from the Bank of

Indonesia and the Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana, the government of Indonesia will be able to make the repayment installments on time.

Band said Indonesian reserves have now increased from \$400 million at the end of 1975 to \$1.4 billion at the end of last year.

Up until November, 1976 Indonesian imports totaled \$2.5 billion while its exports totaled \$5.4 billion, producing a surplus of \$2.9 billion.

"Repayment of the loans and interest to the international banks which made them have been calculated as exactly as possible and there is no reason why this cannot be continued in the future," said David Band.

The loan repayments with interest for all the direct loans by the government and state owned companies in 1977 will be around \$1 billion. This total includes repayment of a loan with interest to a Japanese banking consortium which made the loan to Indonesia to finance the liquified natural gas (LNG) projects in Bakan, East Kalimantan and Arun, Aceh. This was made 2 years before Morgan Guaranty Trust Co made its loan.

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INDONESIA

MINISTER SAYS INDONESIAN ECONOMY IS BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 15 Jan 77 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Budget of 4.2 Trillion Rupiahs Exceeds Estimates"]

[Excerpts] Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana said the 1977/1978 budget, which is expected to reach 4.2 trillion rupiahs, has actually exceeded REPELITA II (Second Five Year Development Plan) estimates. So has domestic income which is expected to reach 3.4 trillion rupiahs. This was revealed by Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana at the All-Indonesia Governors and Regents/Middle-level City Mayors Work Session held in the Senayan Assembly Hall on the night of 13 January.

The minister of finance said government savings is expected to reach 1.4 trillion rupiahs for 1977/1978. This will help refute the criticism that development efforts which we are carrying out are dependent on foreign aid. In 1977/1978 foreign aid itself is expected only to reach 763 billion rupiahs. "Based on these figures, there is proof that the longer we go on, the more we carry out development in our own strength," said Ali Wardhana.

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INDONESIA

MINISTER EXPLAINS LASH SYSTEM

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 13 Jan 77 p 7

[Article: "LASH: Is It More Beneficial?"]

[Excerpts] The Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH) system which went into service outside of Jambi and Medan, beginning last August, has gotten [varied] reactions from the public. According to Minister Emil Salim, the national shipping companies associated with INSA (Indonesian Shipowners Association) are clearly against it. This is understandable because transportation charges, which formerly went into their pockets, are now being siphoned off by LASH. However, businessmen (exporters and importers) who understand the ins and outs of LASH, are responding favorably. By using LASH, transportation costs have gone down and goods reach their destinations quicker.

The LASH system consists of a large mother ship with smaller boats or barges. These are called Feeder Lighter Aboard Ships (FLASH). The FLASH barges are motorized, being able to move into the harbors under their own power without the mother ship. Release of the smaller boats is necessary when the destination harbor is a small one or when several harbors are to be called at.

While the barges are moving into the destination harbors under their own power, the mother ship waits at its base or out at sea. The barges are released with their cargo from the mother ship and are later hoisted back on board with mechanical hoisting equipment. To clarify, the system can be explained this way. LASH sails from Europe heading toward several ports in Indonesia. The mother ship anchors at the island of Batam or out at sea. After anchoring, the small boats are launched and go in different directions to the destination ports carrying cargo. After the goods are unloaded,

and other goods loaded, the barges return to the mother ship. The mother ship then hoists the barges with their cargo and sets sail for Europe.

As is known, the capabilities of most harbors in Indonesia are limited. In other words, most of our harbors are small and ships of large tonnage can't use them. Because of these harbor conditions, the shipping of goods from the regions (small harbors) must be transported first to a large harbor, then loaded on board ship. On the other hand, imports must first go to a large harbor, then from there to their destination harbors. In other words, exports-imports to and from the regions must be loaded and unloaded twice.

With LASH goods can arrive directly at their destinations without passing through an intermediate harbor. So the cost of loading and unloading in the intermediate harbor is no longer necessary. And the arrival time is much quicker. There is no need for the goods to be stored in warehouses at the intermediate harbor while awaiting transshipment.

What has just been described is an economic asset totally. But when examined further, the LASH system seems to have social implications too. This is because LASH means the entrance of foreign capital influence or the control of multi-national corporations. As is known LASH is owned by a U.S. corporation.

The entrance of multi-national corporations influence will clearly put pressure on national shipping companies. We all understand that the organization and management of foreign corporations is far better and more orderly than the organization and management of national companies. Also in the field of finance, the financial position of foreign companies is far stronger than that of national companies.

Further, if national shipping companies are ousted [from competition] then with the national shipping companies not operating, unemployment will occur and company employees will lose their jobs. This is logical since without work the companies would not be able to hire employees.

As the latest product of technology, LASH's use can't be stopped. But the social-economic condition of the Indonesian people at this time ought to be kept in mind. LASH, then, ought to be used gradually, so as not to cause social disruption.

INDONESIA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 Jan 77 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate 7.6 Percent a Year for 1965-1973 Period"]

[Excerpts] Compared with other Southeast Asian and Latin American countries, Indonesia's economic growth rate for the 1965-1973 period is considered high, averaging 7.6 percent a year.

Minister of State for Research Professor Sumitro Djojohadikusumo in his speech on "Indonesia's Economic Prospects in 1985", presented to the All-Indonesia Governors and Regents/Middle-level City Mayors Work Session in Jakarta on the night of 14 January, said the rate was only surpassed by Brazil with an average of 9.1 percent a year.

In 1974-1975 Indonesia recorded an increase in its GNP of 7.01 percent a year, even though the world's economy during those years was struck by a serious recession which was a real blow to the economies of developing countries, including Indonesia, said the minister.

Professor Sumitro revealed that for the next 10 years the GNP increase will be raised to an average of 8.10 percent a year for the 1975-1980 period and to 8.87 percent a year for the 1980-1985 period.

According to the minister, these goals can be reached, because the economic growth rate up to now has been maintained despite the fact that it can only be considered so-so, and it could really be much better.

A better showing wasn't achieved, due to the occurrence of a great deal of scattering and heating up in both investment payments and in consumption.

The minister of research said that with better guidance provided to management, more efficient organization in the field of state administration and more careful supervision in handling the present capital equipment, the results of our production activities and our productivity can be meaningfully increased in not too long a time.

Concerning the composition of the GNP, the minister said that the role of the agriculture sector will decrease from the 37.8 percent a year of 1975 to 28.5 percent in 1985. Nevertheless, in absolute terms, agricultural production will increase.

It will be the same in the mining sector, whose role will decline from the 10.5 percent a year of 1975 to 9.7 percent a year in 1985, he said.

He added that the role of other sectors of the economy are expected to increase and become more important as a result of the increased per capita income.

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INDONESIA

TAXES PAID BY NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 4 Feb 77 p 3

[Article: "Only Two Mining Department Companies Pay Corporation Taxes"]

[Text] Minister of Mining Moh. Sadli revealed on 3 February that of the four state-owned corporations under the jurisdiction of his department only PT Timah and PT Aneka Tambang have operated at a profit and paid corporation taxes to the government. The other companies are PN Batubara and Pertamina.

Sadli told DPR [Parliament] Commission IV that PN Batubara has been in the red for several years and needs government subsidy. Rehabilitation through PMP and foreign loans is underway and will require 2 to 5 years.

Government revenues from PT Aneka Tambang in 1976 were more than 2.5 billion rupiahs, according to preliminary figures. More than 3.4 billion rupiahs are predicted for 1977. These cover corporation taxes, MPS, MPO, central government support, mine production funds, IREDA [regional development funds]/IREDA, import charges and duties, income taxes, and dividends.

Revenues from PT Timah in 1976 totaled 16.7 billion rupiahs, according to preliminary information, and 15.9 billion rupiahs are predicted in 1977.

Sadli said that so far there have been no corporation tax revenues from Pertamina for 1976. Budget figures for 1977 also do not indicate profits or tax revenues for the government.

The minister of mining also stated that the proposed 1977-78 budget provides 200 million rupiahs for coal surveys, most of which will be used for Ombilin coal deposit exploration. A part of the sum will also be used for preparatory geological evaluation of coal deposits in East Kalimantan.

PN Batubara will still need a subsidy in fiscal 1977-78. The amount of the subsidy has yet to be discussed by BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Board] and the Director General for Monetary Affairs. Ombilin needs an additional \$25 million in foreign credit for improvement of the washing plant to accommodate coal from open pit mines.

INDONESIA

TRANSMIGRATION SYSTEM PLANNED FOR 1977-78

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 16 Feb 77 p 1

[Text] The Government will, as of fiscal 1977/78, carry out a transmigration system (known as transmigrasi sisipan) in Bengkulu, South Sumatra and Central Sulawesi, to help develop thinly populated areas.

Transmigrasi sisipan, according to the Minister of Transmigration, Manpower, and Cooperatives, is a system which accommodates resettlers in isolated areas with a total population of less than 500 families.

Without the addition of resettlers, small villages cannot enjoy the benefits of social facilities such as Puskesmas (public health centres) and primary schools financed by Inpres (presidential instruction) aid.

Resettlers can, at the same time, introduce modern agricultural methods to the small village.

Some facilities are given only to villages with a total population of at least 500 families.

In future, transmigrasi sisipan will be introduced throughout the country. Minister Subroto told a cabinet session here that transmigrasi sisipan was started in response to requests from the villages concerned.

Special preparations have to be made because resettlers have to mix with the local inhabitants.

In essence, transmigrasi sisipan aims to raise the production of isolated villages with a total population of less than 500 families, Minister Subroto clarified in the wake of newspaper reports Tuesday.

The budget for transmigrasi sisipan, he added, is contained in the planned budget of the ministry for manpower, transmigration and cooperatives for 1977/78.

Transmigrasi sisipan, he said, is a kind of transfusion for the villages.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE NATIONAL INCOME

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 15 Feb 77 p 2

[Text] The success of the national family planning programme will positively influence the level of national income, according to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Amirmachmud.

In an opening address to a conference of the Dharma Wanita (woman organization at the various ministries) members held here Monday, the minister explained an increase in the number of population of a country would nullify an increase in its national income.

He appealed to the women to actively contribute to the success of family planning programmes. The Dharma Wanita was the most proper organization to do this, he said. The women of the Dharma Wanita should battle at the foremost front in coping with the population problem.

In 1971 (first general elections) the number of registered voters was about 119 million and in 1977 the registered voters had reached about 130 million which was an increase of three million in six years time.

On the island of Java only 0.2 ha had been left for each person which implied that no more free ground would be available on Java at a given moment unless the number of population would considerably decrease as a result of development efforts.

"The future, if not survival of our nation, depends to a large extent on our success in coping with the population problem," Minister Amirmachmud stated.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

29 MILLION PLUS JAKARTA POPULATION FORECAST BY 2000

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Feb 77 p 3

[Article: "Jakarta Population of More Than 29 Million in the Year 2000?"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Young people are facing a population explosion in Jakarta in the year 2000. This is the topic for discussion at the seminar held by young people in the Youth Forum in Jakarta in cooperation with the Indonesian Council of Sciences (LIPI).

The 2-day seminar is discussing problems arising from the population growth rate of the DKI [special capital region] which averages 5.6 percent per year and which will give the 576 square mile area of the DKI a population of 23.208 to 29.38 million.

At the opening of the seminar on 2 February, Wahono, representing LIPI, stated that it is difficult to ascertain the Jakarta population growth rate and determine what it promises because urbanization plays an important role for the physical development of Jakarta.

Jakarta in 1930 had 513,000 residents, rising at the average rate of 14.46 percent to 1976.

In 1976 DKI population was 5.5 million.

Of this total, the school age population (5-19 years) comprises one-third so that to meet educational needs alone is a big enough problem, let alone thinking about meeting basic requirements for housing, medical and recreational facilities and so on.

Working papers to be discussed at the seminar cover the views of experts from BKKBN [National Planned Parenthood Coordinating Body], UI [University of Indonesia], LIPI and DKI officials.

BKKBN-DKI

In the working paper discussing these problems, A. Cholil, chairman of the Jakarta BKKBN, said that the difficulty in calculating estimates of popula-

tion for the end of this century lies in the fact that precise data on movement of residents into and out of the DKI are not available. Estimates can only be derived indirectly from overall Indonesian population estimates.

It is estimated that total urban population for Indonesia in 1971 amounted to 17.5 percent of the total Indonesian population. One-fifth of this portion resides in Jakarta.

In 2001, total urban population is estimated to be 49 percent of total Indonesian population of between 215.296 and 272.543 million. Finally Jakarta will "obtain a portion" of between 23 to 29 million people.

Concerning the role of young people in facing the multiplying Jakarta population, Wahono of LIPI advised young people to postpone marriage or if married to postpone having children in rapid succession.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

RIOT CONTROL EXERCISE IN BEKASI

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 3 Feb 77 p 2, 6

[Article: "Bekasi Demonstration Finally Dispersed"]

[Text] Hundreds of demonstrators in Bekasi were finally dispersed after a riot control detachment from LAKSUS JAYA [JAYA Special Executive] were brought to the scene.

The demonstration, in which many Bekasi residents became involved, began with a strike for higher wages at the Bekasi spinning mill. Upon hearing of the strike, the regent immediately met with the labor union at the mill to prevent further unrest.

His effort failed in the confusion, however, and a union leader was arrested. The arrest provoked a demonstration by other workers and local residents to demand his release.

The subdistrict head, in his capacity as KAMASEK, sent civil defense units to the scene, but they were unable to control the crowd. The regent then requested help from KOMRES [Area Command] 0831/Bekasi, which promptly sent a company of riot control troops and KAMRA [Peoples Security Force] personnel. They were unable to take control of the situation, however.

The demonstrators, who occupied the square in front of the Bekasi court house, escaped encirclement by the security units in spite of reinforcement by a company of troops and WANRA [People's Resistance Force] members from KODIM [Military District Command] 0507/Bekasi.

At that critical point, Regent Abdul Fatah finally called upon LAKSUS JAYA for help.

The first four helicopters dropped a number of LAKSUS riot control troops to protect the court house.

LAKSUS PANGKOPKAMTIB [Commander of the Restoration of Security and Order Command], who had taken command, immediately deployed a complete riot

control detachment with armored vehicles, vehicles equipped with electric barricades, and firefighting apparatus. The second four helicopters then dropped more troops.

These forces moved slowly from the court house toward the demonstrators. Using a loud speaker, the commander ordered the demonstrators to disperse. Seeing that the command was not heeded, the troops moved in while fire-fighters turned water hoses on the demonstrators and other personnel released pepper fog.

Unable to resist, the demonstrators retreated and dispersed.

The riot was part of the second day of a dmonstration of the JAYA SIAGA VII urban security system and was viewed by PANGDAM V [Commander of Military Area V]/JAYA Maj Gen G. H. Mantik, KADAPOL METRO JAYA [Chief of Metropolitan Jakarta Police Area] Police Maj Gen Sutadi Ronodipuro, Deputy DKI [Special Capital Area] Governor Wiriadinata, KAMADA HANSIP [Civil Defense] of DKI Col Simanjuntak, representatives from DAERAL 3 [Navy Area 3] and KODAU V [Air Force Area Command V], and other guests.

JAYA SIAGA VII exercises will be continued in Tangerang on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 February.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

EXTRA-VARSITIES ORGANIZATION TO CONSIDER REGULATION ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 18 Feb 77 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A group of extra-varsities organization who met in Cipayung, led by Mr. Achmad Bagdja, has made appeal Thursday that the Government will consider the Regulation no. 028 on students activities, and suggested whenever the Government feels it necessary to create another political measurement, to "let it appear by itself, on the people's demands."

This appeal was delivered yesterday by the leader's group in a dialogue with members of the House here.

The Education and Cultural Minister's regulation, better known as the SK no. 028, was issued following the January's 15, 1974 youth unrest protesting the then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to Indonesia.

The Cipayung Group, consisting of five student organisations, stated their determination of the importance on the "youth's togetherness" in achieving their ideals.

But the group refused any efforts to "mix the students' organizations to political parties." They also dismissed suggestion that their organizations are affiliated to some political parties.

Further, they appealed to the House that younger generation's role will be included in the concept of the future Outline of State Policy [GBHN].

The five students organizations in the Cipayung Group are the Islamic University Students Association [HMI], Christian Students Movement [GMKI], Islamic University Students Organization [PMII], National Students Movement [GMNI] and Catholic Students Association [PMKRI]. During a meeting in Cipayung in 1972 these students organizations have agreed to make a forum for communication and communication facilities, and called themselves the Cipayung Group.-HS.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

PUBLIC DISTURBANCE REPORTED IN SURABAYA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Feb 77 p 1

[Article: "Spread of Disorder in Surabaya Prevented"]

[Text] Surabaya, KOMPAS--A shopkeeper was mobbed and there was some disorder on Tuesday afternoon, 1 February, on Pegirian Street in Surabaya after a junk dealer was killed in a fight.

The fight on Pegirian Street occurred on Tuesday morning between a shopkeeper named T. and a junk dealer named A. A. was critically injured in the neck in the fight when he was hit with a bottle by T. A. died later as a result of the injury at the Dr Sutomo (Simpang) Hospital in Surabaya.

The killing of the junk dealer apparently led to action against T. by a number of the victim's friends and sympathizers. This was followed immediately by some disorder in the central commercial area on Pegirian Street because the victim's sympathizers went amok.

KOMPAS got word sometime later of rumors circulating that the fight between T. and A. resulted in the killing. As a repercussion from the fight many irresponsible children around Pegirian Street threw stones at passing automobiles causing injury to passengers. The injuries required treatment at the hospital.

Rumors about the fight and disturbances caused shopkeepers in the central shopping area of Pegirian Street to close their shops. Fear apparently spread because almost all shops in the shopping centers of Pasarturi, Tunjungan, Blauran and Pasar Atom just closed their doors.

On being questioned by KOMPAS several shopkeepers said they feared that there would be great disorder.

Fortunately the Surabaya security apparatus quickly took things in hand and the disorder did not spread. The place where the fight occurred (Pegirian Street) and even commercial centers around Kambanje and Kertopaten were still heavily guarded by the security authorities on Tuesday night and streets leading to where the fight occurred were closed temporarily to traffic and were tightly guarded. Rice shops around Kertopaten did not open their doors until Tuesday evening.

INDONESIA

MORE ON SURABAYA DISTURBANCE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Feb 77 p 1

[Article: "Nothing Unusual About the Surabaya Disturbance"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Sudomo, KAS KOPAMTIB [chief of staff, Security and Defense Command] evaluated the disturbance which occurred in Surabaya on the afternoon of 1 February as a ordinary occurrence. He pointed this out in response to a press question after he had held a meeting with political party, GOLKAR [functional group] and Majelis Ulama [council of Moslem scholars] leaders in Jakarta on the afternoon of 2 February.

According to reports received the disturbance followed from a dispute, with onlookers later acting as judges. The disorder began following a dispute between a person of Chinese descent and a Madurese. The Madurese died from his wounds and his friends were unable to accept this. However the situation was quickly resolved by the security forces.

Further Admiral Sudomo denied that the matter was connected with the current situation in East Java. He evaluated the East Java situation now as stable. If there were any problems, they only resulted from the approach of the election, for instance, the beatings that had been reported to him.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

SMUGGLING ALONG BORNEO BORDER

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 31 Jan 77 p 3

[Article: "Smuggling Still Frequent Occurrence Along Entire Serawak-West Kalimantan Border"]

[Text] West Kalimantan Governor Kadarusno revealed that the smuggling of imports and exports still occurs in West Kalimantan. Smuggling in that area is traditional and has the appearance of legality since every official and all the people are aware of it.

The governor said that one cause of the smuggling is the absence of Indonesian customs officers at the ten crossing posts jointly approved by Malaysia and Indonesia along the 1200-km border between Serawak and West Kalimantan.

Malaysia has long had its customs officers to oversee the flow of goods, but because there are none on the Indonesian side many goods escape customs charges.

The governor feels that if customs officials had been assigned they would have observed more than \$146 million worth of exports from Kalimantan in 1976.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

A HEMORRHAGIC FEVER HITS INDONESIAN CITIES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Feb 77 p 1

[Article: "Experts Are Uncertain About What Caused the Hemorrhagic Fever"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Recently a hemorrhagic fever attacked children under 15 years of age in Indonesia. Up to now experts are uncertain as to what caused the fever.

It has been explained that no dominant causative factor or means of prevention of the fever have yet been found. A vaccine is still in the preparatory stage. What is known is that this disease is a "sudden infection" caused by a type of "dengue" virus. This virus is spread by the "Aedes aegypti" mosquito which is found in residential areas.

The mosquito usually breeds in pipes, bathtubs, oil drums, large jars and similar things which contain water. In the rainy season as at present these things are full of rainwater thus providing breeding places for the mosquitoes.

It is hoped that the people will empty these things found on their premises and eliminate possible mosquito breeding places.

This virus can cause a sudden infection after an incubation period of 12 to 14 days in the mosquito body. This mosquito continues to be a vector during its 3-month life span. This, of course, can add a number of new victims.

Attacks 20 Provinces

The hemorrhagic fever has attacked 20 provincial capitals in Indonesia up to the present time, and the death rate has been increasing.

The hemorrhagic fever can thrive in Indonesia because of factors which facilitate its spread. If this is permitted to continue, it clearly will threaten all children under age 15.

In several regions, this disease has not only attacked provincial capitals but even village residents have been its victims. In 1973 there was a

hemorrhagic fever epidemic in several Indonesian cities including Semarang, Menado, Pakanbaru. Sufferers had a high fever for 5 to 7 days. This was followed by bleeding and swelling of the liver and depletion of the patient's red corpuscles. Blood haematocrite rose to more than 20 percent followed by symptoms of shock which could lead to death if medical aid was not obtained immediately.

#### Epidemic Areas

At this time there are three epidemic areas in Indonesia: Bantul Regency (Yogyakarta), the Moluccas and Bojonegoro (East Java).

In October 1976 there were 37 victims in Bantul Regency. One of these individuals died because he was beyond help. A month later the number of victims rose to 237, ten of whom died. In the following December the number of victims rose to 341. The total number of those who died up to that time is not yet known. These 341 victims lived in 13 subdistricts. Almost all of the villages in Bantul Subdistrict alone were attacked by the hemorrhagic fever epidemic.

In November 20 children died from the disease in West Taliabu Subdistrict of North Moluccas and 15 other children died in the Enggele and Salati villages. In addition to the 35 children who apparently [were known to be] sufferers of the disease, others probably were attacked by it.

Bojonegoro Regency also did not escape from the hemorrhagic fever epidemic. Fifty sufferers, four of whom died, were reported from 18 to 20 October.

#### Protection

Widespread preventative [measures] are being undertaken now against the hemorrhagic fever disease. Nine subdistricts in Bantul have been totally sprayed to kill the disease-bearing mosquitos. In addition the public has been educated and informed so that they may keep healthy and maintain cleanliness.

Spraying has not only been undertaken in Bantul but also in all other areas attacked by the hemorrhagic fever epidemic.

No medication has been found up to now which will kill the hemorrhagic fever virus. The only means is to interrupt the chain for its spread by eradicating the disease-bearing mosquitoes.

The hemorrhagic fever has been known in Indonesia since 1968 when it occurred for the first time in Surabaya. Actually this disease spread to Indonesia from the Southeast Asia region. It appeared initially in 1954 in Manila, then spread to Singapore about 1960, then to Malaysia beginning in 1962 and after that in Thailand in 1963.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

WORLD BANK TO ASSIST INDONESIA'S LAND DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 21 Feb 77 p 7

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 19 (Ant)--The World Bank has offered its assistance to take part in Indonesia's ebb-and-tide land development in the third Pelita (five-year development plan) period beginning in 1979, it was learnt Friday.

Under the third Pelita, Indonesia will open new land for agriculture in swampy ebb-and-tide areas in Jambi and South Sumatra.

A series of feasibility studies are taken to develop 100,000 hectares of land in Jambi and 200,000 hectares at Kerang Agung in South Sumatra, informed sources in the public works ministry said.

The studies are scheduled for completion by 1978, the fifth year of the second five-year development.

The sources said the World Bank had notified Indonesia that it would take part in the program.

The World Bank has given US\$3.3 million in loan for carrying out the feasibility studies.

The studies include surveys and land topography by the Bogor Agriculture Institute, a socio-agronomic studies by the Survey Agro-Economy of Bogor, water resources technical engineering by the Bandung Technology Institute and feasibility study reports and designing by Nedeco company of the Netherlands.

The studies are coordinated by the ebb-and-tide land development project office of the public works ministry.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

LAND MANIPULATION IN BEKASI

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 4 Feb 77 p 5

[Article: "Widespread Land Manipulation in Bekasi"]

[Text] Land manipulation is now widespread in Bekasi Regency. The commandant of KOMRES [Area Command] 0831, police Lt Col Gardjito ARS, says that these are related to the many industrial projects which have sprung up in that area.

Gardjito told the press on 2 February that most of these manipulations involve fraud and falsification of land certificates and deeds, which are then sold to persons in Jakarta. The rightful owners become the victims.

He cited a case of fraud involving 32 certificates and 50 hectares of land belonging to ordinary citizens. Investigation by KOMRES 0681 resulted in the arrest of four people, including a government official (village head).

Although illegal sales of land occur, true owners may continue to use their land.

KOMRES recently received information on land certificate falsification by a local official. Two persons suspected of complicity in the case have been turned over to the police for further investigation. The cases will be brought to trial soon.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES UNDERWAY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Feb 77 p2

[Article: "Discussion of the Results of the Study of the Regional Development of the Southern Portion of Sumatra"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--A meeting held 2 February at the Jatibarang Senayan meeting hall to discuss the results of the study on south Sumatra regional development was attended by about 90 persons from central agencies, universities and regional [agencies].

The meeting, continuing until Thursday evening, 3 February, is discussing the final report on the study covering the West Sumatra administrative regions of Jambi, South Sunatra, Bengkulu and Lampung.

Engineer Rachmat Wiradisurta, director general for Cipta Karya of the PUTL [Public Works and Electric Power] Department, who acts as chairman, pointed out that the meeting was a committee meeting for regional development study directors comprising the PUOD [autonomous region and public administration] director general, deputies for the regional sectors and BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Board] regions and officials responsible for formulating development policy for various sectors in the departments and regions.

Benefits

According to Engineer Rachmat Wiradisuria, these studies are of benefit for learning about the prospects for development in the regions. It is expected that the meeting will be able to formulate a development strategy, make proposals for a development program principally for high priority regions allied to national and provincial interests.

Differing from the methods undertaken for the eastern portion earlier along with the Alberta consultants, as much data as possible have been collected for South Sumatra. This method will be studied continuously in the future to see whether it has been successful.

This study is part of a [larger] study which is intended to be undertaken for all of Indonesia. Studies of the eastern portion of Indonesia, including West Nusatenggara, East Nusatenggara and the Moluccas, have been done.

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The development study for the Sulawesi region is underway with aid from Columbia University. Phases of this study are being undertaken in several provinces in line with the regionalization of an area considered to be a functional unit.

#### Four Years

Engineer Salmon Kodijat, director of city and regional administration and acting chairman of the committee to discuss this study, pointed out that the study was begun in October 1972 and was completed in September 1976. Aid for the study, amounting to \$1,503,553.43, was obtained from the West German Government and the World Bank. The Indonesian Government allocated 160 million rupiah.

Implementation of the study consisted of two phases. Phase A was accomplished by the University of Bonn (West Germany) and Phase B by the consultant [firm], Robert R. Nathan Associates of America.

Phase A was tasked with organizing an inventory of natural resources, identification of [recources] which had prospects for development and training Indonesian workers to organize and plan regional development.

Phase B further undertook technical analyses, economic [studies], planning and so on for prospects which had been identified earlier.

The results of this project in the form of a provisional report were forwarded by the study team to the managerial team in September 1976. This report forms the basic material for the discussions being held until 3 February.

It is expected that there will be enough exchange of ideas in this discussion forum on the part of national and regional agency [representatives] to enable the study team to prepare a final report from the provisional report.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

CANDAK KULAK CREDITS FOR 1977

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 17 Feb 77 p 3

[Text] Surabaya--The total value of Candak Kulak credits in East Java from December 1976 to the first week of February 1977 reached Rp. 225,606,000 for 79,141 borrowers.

The East Java Cooperative Directorate Office revealed that Rp. 141,974,000 out of the total has been repaid.

The number of BUUD/KUD (cooperative units) in the province taking part in the Candak Kulak credit scheme reached 239. Each received Rp. 500,000 worth from Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) to be loaned to villagers.

Food Stockpile

Some 489 out of 683 BUUD/KUDs in East Java bought 141,271 tons of rice in the 1976/77 fiscal year, 99,292 tons of which went to the logistic depot stockpiles.

In fiscal 1975/76, some 555 out of 642 BUUD/KUDs in East bought 238,666 tons of rice, 194,229 tons of which was transferred to the logistic depots for stockpiling.

In the 1974/75 fiscal year, 523 out of 624 BUUD/KUDs in East Java transferred 197,941 tons of rice out of 224,503 tons they bought, to the logistic depots.

According to Drs. Sularso, head of the East Java Cooperative Directorate Office, the drop in rice purchases last year was because few BUUD/KUDs took part in the stockpiling effort and because of the wereng plague.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

TOYIB ON FOOD CRISIS

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 3 Feb 77 p 3

[Article: "World Still Faces Serious Food Crisis"]

[Text] The world still faces a serious food crisis, especially in developing countries yet unable to make optimal exploitation of natural resources, according to a 1 February statement by Agriculture Minister Toyid Hadiwijaya at the opening of the ASEAN fishing specialists meeting at the Patra Jasa Hotel in Semarang.

The meeting, which is to last 6 days, is attended by 40 fishing specialists from ASEAN countries.

The minister said that there is also the pressure of rapidly increasing populations.

Research on fishing done in several Southeast Asian countries indicates emphasis on ocean fish resources rather than on inland fisheries.

Limitations experienced by countries which fish mostly in foreign waters have reduced their yields.

Intensification of Inland Fishing

Minister Toyid said that the best way to cope with mounting food demands is to turn our attention to intensified use of inland fishing and to use previously unexploited resources, including both salt and fresh water. In addition, a public information effort on fishing technology should be begun.

The minister hopes that the ASEAN fishing specialists meeting will find ways to solve the problems faced in developing inland fishing so that new areas of employment can be opened to fishermen.

According to the minister, the FAO and its regional organizations are giving serious attention to the development of fishing.

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INDONESIA

KOPKAMTIB TO HELP BULOG

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 4 Feb 77 pp 1, 8

[Article: "KOPKAMTIB To Handle Rice Control Directly, Says BULOG Head"]

[Text] Chief of BULOG [Logistics Board] Bustanil Arifin SH stated that KASKOPKAMTIB [Chief of Staff of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order] Admiral Sudarmo will participate personally in controlling the movement of BULOG rice supplies from Tanjung Priok to DOLOG [Logistics Depot] warehouses.

He said that a special meeting between Sudarmo and Tanjung Priok ADPEL [Port Administrator] J. E. Habbibie on 2 February produced an agreement that BULOG rice will be guarded by the BPP [Port Operations Board] from ship to BULOG/DOLOG warehouse.

The BULOG chief revealed this to ANTARA on 3 February in connection with the subject of illegal guards, whose activities have caused frequent loss of rice in transport. He asserted, "We are trying to reduce the amount of rice lost each year." He added that rice losses in 1968 totaled 8 percent but that losses are now only 2 percent.

If there were BPP control of rice from ship to warehouse, illegal guard groups could not exist. "KASKOPKAMTIB promises to take direct action against any freight expeditor which pays illegal guards," Bustanil Arifin said.

BPP Guards

Tanjung Priok officials reveal that some illegal guards steal goods from the trucks. Although there are BPP SATWAL [Guard Duty Units], some transporters refuse to use them.

The officials say that, without SATWAL, competing illegal guards fight over guard fees. They say that the illegal groups are very thorough, making records of rice on hand in the warhouses to tally with records of rice offloaded in spite of rice scattered from trucks onto the streets between the port and the warehouses.

Because of the pressure of competition between illegal escort groups, some transporters have asked the BPP for SATWAL escorts in spite of the higher fees. The BPP declined, however, not because of monetary considerations but taking into consideration the confidence of small transporters toward the BPP and the government.

The Tanjung Priok BPP will not be manipulated by one or two transporters seeking large profits, seeing that they are the ones who have been cooperating with illegal guards.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

WERENG PEST NEAR JAKARTA

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 4 Feb 77 p 3

[Article: "Wereng Pest Attacks Rice Fields in Jakarta Area"]

[Text] The wereng pest, which is the most vicious of rice diseases and which has attacked rice fields in several parts of Indonesia, has now been found in rice fields in the Jakarta DKI [Special Capital Area].

The fast-spreading brown wereng has for a week attacked 48 hectares of rice around the Pancar Daya radio station in the village of Kedaung Kaliangke, Cengkarang Subdistrict, West Jakarta.

This is the first time that wereng has been found in DKI.

In a week the wereng pest has eaten thousands of heads of rice and has destroyed plants in a 2-hectare area.

The rice fields are worked by the Sumber Daya Employee Cooperative, whose members are employed at the Telecommunications Public Corporation radio station. The rice had just begun to ripen and was nearly ready for harvest. If it had not been ravaged by the brown wereng, it would have been harvested during the third week of February.

Cooperative chairman Suradi said that the situation has come to the attention of the Agricultural Service of the DKI and West Java and that spraying and chemical treatment have begun in an effort to prevent further spread.

The fields are harvested twice a year and yield 10 million rupiahs' worth of rice per harvest.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

BIMAS/INMAS RICE LAND INCREASES

Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 17 Feb 77 p 7

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Feb. 16 (Ant)--Some 2,171,000 hectares of Indonesia's ricefield have been planted under the "Bimas/Inmas" intensive programs in the current crop year, Agriculture Minister Dr. Tojib Hadiwidjaja announced.

This is the latest figure recorded in mid-February.

Tojib was speaking before the economic stabilisation council session presided over by President Soeharto.

The record shows a sharp increase over the previous year's level. In 1975/76 crop year, only 1.97 million hectares were planted and 1.94 million hectares in 1974/75.

State secretary minister Sudharmono said the amount of agricultural inputs also increased for the current year.

President Soeharto instructed the ministers to monitor development in food production.

He called for precautionary measures in flood-prone and pest-infested regions.

Manpower, Transmigration and Cooperative Minister Dr. Subroto told the session that the "candak-Kulak" small trader loan scheme had progressed well in 97 regencies.

Some 533 village cooperatives all over the country are engaged in the provision of the credits to village traders.

The amount of such credits already disbursed increased from Rp 502.7 million to Rp 558.4 million.

Some 140,912 traders were recorded on February 11 to have benefited from the credit scheme.

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Finance Minister Ali Wardhana reported a fractional decrease in the prices of daily essentials in this week.

Prices of the nine essential goods declined by 0.03 percent on February 2.

Inflation rate in February would be lower than that of January.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

#### CILAMAYA-CILEGON GAS PIPELINE

Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 16 Feb 77 p 7

[Text] Tokyo--Nippon Steel Corporation of Tokyo has completed construction of a 220-kilometer overland natural gas pipeline from Cilamaya to Cilegon on Java Island for Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company.

The pipeline including such related facilities as a compressor station, two booster stations, a metering station and a control center, was designed and built by Nippon Steel.

Pertamina issued a certificate of final acceptance of the pipeline and related facilities on January 5, 1977, to Nippon Steel.

Construction of the pipeline was begun in May 1975, and laying of the pipeline itself was completed in 14 months. Indonesia's tropical rainy season permitted work only from April through September. Special civil engineering technology was applied to lay the pipeline across some 300 rivers, streams and roads crossing its route.

Engineering technology developed by Nippon Steel facilitated the use of gas compression equipment needed for transporting large quantities (4 million Nm<sup>3</sup> per day) of gas over such a long distance.

The pressure is raised by a compressor station to put the gas into the pipeline, and again by two booster stations along the route to maintain a swift flow.

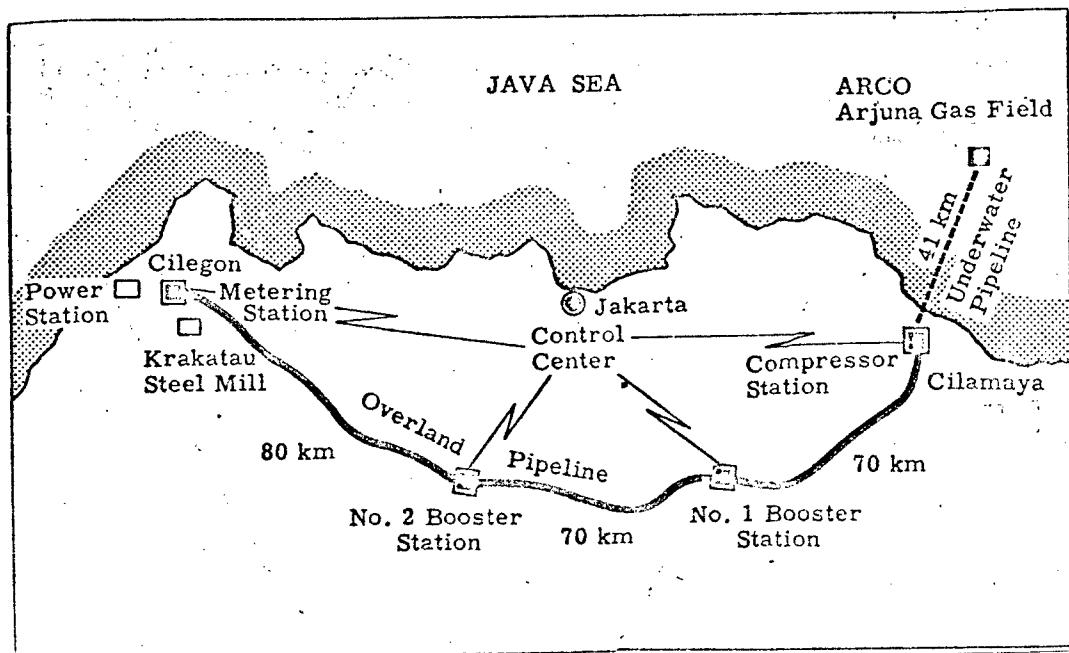
In software, Nippon Steel designed the main process including the flare-system, and the utility process system for fuel, air and water supply.

In hardware, its design work extended over natural gas turbines to power the compressors, cooling units, water treatment equipment, pumps and other mechanical equipment, the pipeline, electrical equipment and monitoring equipment.

Some 32,000 tons of high-pressure API 5LX-X52 UO pipe of 24-inch outer diameter and 0.375-inch wall thickness were used, as well as 10,000 tons

of pipe piling, H-shapes, sheet piling and bars. Two-thirds of the pipeline is made of corrosion-resistant, shock-resistant HI-PL pipe coated with polyethylene.

A noteworthy point is that Nippon Steel was able, through this project, to play a technical cooperation role. At Pertamina's request, Indonesian contractors were used as much as possible, and Indonesian welders were brought to Japan for training at Nippon Steel.



CSO: 4920

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INDONESIA

PERTAMINA FINANCES AND OIL PRICES

Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 17 Feb 77 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 16 (Ant)--The Rp. 18.2 milliard government subsidy for Pertamina, the state-run oil company, stipulated in the 1977/1978 Draft Budget, will not even cover the production costs for oil for domestic consumption alone. More subsidies are necessary otherwise the price of oil will have to be increased.

Piet Haryono, the oil company's president director, at a hearing between Pertamina and the House mining and industrial commission held at Parliament building here Wednesday, clarified that Pertamina only calculated production costs.

It was the government, he said, in this case the Minister of Mines, who fixed the price of oil. He disclosed that fuel oil production costs now stood at an average of Rp. 32.31 per liter, whereas before costs were only Rp. 28 per liter. Production costs, he added, were calculated from the price of crude to be processed plus refinement costs and transportation.

Joedo Sumbono, Pertamina's domestic supplies director, explained that the domestic need for fuel oil in 1977 was estimated to be 17.3 milliard litres--up by more than 15 per cent compared with 1976.

The domestic need for fuel oil has constantly increased. In 1972 domestic sales of the fuel reached 7.9 milliard litres, 9.1 milliard in 1973, 10.6 milliard in 1974, 12.2 milliard in 1975, and 14.4 milliard in 1976.

Imports of crude oil will be drastically cut back in 1977. This he said, was because light crude would be used to an increasing extent for making fuel oil.

Jakob Tobing, the head of the House commission, said a proposal has been forwarded to the government asking them not to increase the fuel oil sales price this year.

"The people and the Government will only suffer if the fuel oil price is increased," he opined.

#### Indonesia To Sell More Crude Oil

The inordinately long winter in the United States is likely to enable Indonesia to increase her oil sales.

Last January's exports to the U.S. exceeded the target, Piet Haryono, president director of Pertamina expressed his opinion at a hearing with the House's Commission VI (mining, industrial and BKPM) at Senayan last Tuesday.

He assured the commission that the OPEC dual-oil price should not influence Indonesia's foreign market.

He remarked that the Pertamina sales system is to sell directly to the consumers, with sales contracts not longer than three years.

"Pertamina will not adopt the "ijon system (long-advanced payment)," Piet Haryono said, and added, "We demand payment when we are ready to ship."

Piet Haryono remarked that Indonesia need not fear OPEC developments in the coming July, for, contractually, in 1977 Indonesia's oil was practically sold out.

#### Pertamina's Productions

Piet Haryono admitted that in 1976 Pertamina production had decreased compared with previous years. This was, among other things, due to the difficulties brought about by the price of crude oil.

In 1972 Pertamina produced 87,000 barrels per day which increased the next year to 103,000 barrels, and to 113 [sic] barrels in 1974.

But in 1975 decreased to 92 barrels and 1976 down to 88 barrels each day. He said he had prepared a budget draft for ratification from the company commissary council, which included drilling, exploration and production.

Indonesia's oil production evidently keeps increasing--up to 1,652,121 barrels per day.

This, among other, is due to the growing number of production sharing contractors.

CSO: 4920

INDONESIA

SUMITRO JOJOHADIKUSUMO PROPOSES EMPHASIS ON USE OF COAL AS ENERGY SOURCE

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 9 Dec 76 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Indonesia Should Emphasize Use of Coal"]

[Text] Cabinet Secretariat Minister of State Sumitro Jojohadikusumo proposed that in an effort to diversify its use of fuels Indonesia now should emphasize the utilization of coal. The minister made the proposal on 8 December at the official inauguration of the Technical Committee on Energy Power Sources.

The primary function of the committee is to formulate an energy policy, national in character and unified, which can serve as a working base and guideline for the development of energy sources in Indonesia, together with their coordination and utilization. In the long range, it is the committee's task to maintain a close watch on all activity in the field of energy and to offer useful suggestions within the framework of adopting a national policy.

The state minister explained that emphasizing the utilization of coal as fuel is in line with the two directives on a firm policy. The first is President Suharto's directive at the Economic Stabilization Council session on 8 March 1975 on policy in the field of energy, which, *inter alia*, stresses the necessity of taking steps to expand the use of coal to generate electric power for industry. The second is the Presidential letter of 16 September 1976, containing a directive to give priority to raising coal production. The letter was circulated among the State Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs concurrently head of National Development Planning Board, and the ministers of Mining, Public Works and Power, Industry and Finance.

Minister Jojohadikusumo said that there are indications that Indonesia possesses coal reserves in very significant quantities scattered throughout Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and other areas which to date have never been fully exploited.

Utilization of coal, he explained, is aimed at reducing our reliance on fuel oil. The problem is that Indonesia has very small oil reserves, only about 2 percent of the world's. He said that there are signs that coal is now appearing again to play a role in the energy economy, although there are people who feel as if its use means a return to applying antiquated technology which pollutes the environment.

INDONESIA

FERRO-NICKEL EXPORTS TO BE INCREASED

Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 17 Feb 77 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] The Indonesian ferro-nickel export is hoped to increase to 23,750 tons in this year, Mr. Hadiyanto Martosubroto, the President Director of PT. Aneka Tambang, said in a public hearing with the House Committee VI [Industry and Mining] here yesterday.

In 1976 Indonesia exported 3,400 tons of nickel or equivalent to 17,000 tons of ferro-nickel, he said.

Speaking on the Pomalaa nickel project, Mr. Martosubroto is of the opinion that it will be able to repay its investment loans, either to the Bank Indonesia or to the consortium of BDN, BNI 1946 and EXIM Bank.

The feasibility study on the Bintan Alumina plant is now being studied by the Russian partners, the PT. Aneka Tambang president-director said.

He hoped the project could be started soon.

The projected alumina plant, to be built in North Sumatra with Russian cooperation, is designed to produce alumina for the Asahan alumina smelter, scheduled for completion in 1981.

PT. Aneka Tambang, a state-owned mining company, represents the Indonesian government in the Bintan alumina plant project.

The executive predicted that two aspects of the project might present problems: the construction schedule and the plant's capacity.

He said the construction schedules of both plants should be reviewed.

The alumina plant is designed to produce more than enough to supply the Asahan smelter.

Mr. Martosubroto suggested that overseas markets should be developed for the surplus alumina.

Bauxite reserves in Bintan could feed the smelter for ten years.

INDONESIA

NAVY UNITS' RESPONSIBILITIES, SHIPS, ARMAMENT LISTED

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 3 Dec 76 p 6

[Article: "The Indonesian Navy and Navy Day"]

[Excerpts] The Indonesian Navy at present consists of 7 ship units, 1 marine fleet unit and 1 air fleet unit. Besides these units, the Indonesian Navy also has the Undersea Defense Safety Service, whose mission is to ensure the safety of ships under the sea surface. It also operates an Exercise Command, whose task is to provide special training to ships outfitted to carry out their mission at sea. The units of the Indonesian Navy are as follows:

Escort Unit

This unit is made up of destroyer escorts, frigates and corvettes, weighing between 800 and 1,750 tons, whose main armaments are 76 mm or 100 mm guns, reinforced with anti-aircraft guns, anti-submarine torpedoes and rockets, and depth charges.

Submarine Unit

This unit is made up of 1,200-ton submarines, armed with torpedoes, capable of circling the globe with only one refueling. These submarines are a strategic weapon which always operates independently and in the highest secrecy.

Amphibious Unit

This unit is made up of landing [ship] tanks, LST's, and multi-purpose landing craft, LCU's. The LST's can carry a load of 2,100 tons and those of 4,000 tons are equipped with bow ramps.

Fast Ship Unit

This unit is made up of fast ships armed with guided missiles and of fast torpedo boats. Of small size--between 75 and 100 tons--these ships have high capacity. Their speed is over 42 knots, about 76 kilometers an hour; their

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rockets can destroy bigger ships of up to 5,000 tons, or even over, from a distance of about 15 miles or 28 kilometers.

#### Mining Unit

This unit is made up of minesweepers weighing from 150 to 400 tons. They are capable of sweeping several kinds of mines, from contact mines to magnetic mines, pressure mines to accoustical mines.

#### Patrol Unit

This unit is made up of patrol ships weighing from 150 to 500 tons, consisting mainly of subchasers. Their main armament consists of depth charges and anti-submarine rockets. They are also armed with 76-85 mm guns and anti-aircraft guns.

#### Support Unit

This unit is made up of transports and tankers charged with the task of ferrying large numbers of troops and providing logistical support.

#### Marine Fleet

This marine unit has Type 76 amphibious tanks armed with 76 mm guns, and amphibious tanks and is responsible for transporting the amphibious vehicles carrying artillery and landing craft.

#### Air Unit

This unit has helicopters and Dakota and Nomad aircraft. The helicopters are placed aboard ships to conduct reconnaissance, move casualties or objects from ship to shore or from ship to ship. The Dakotas can also be used to reconnoiter, carry airborne troops and provide logistical support. The Nomads are also used for reconnaissance and to attack submarines as well as to provide logistical support in a small scale.

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INDONESIA

MODERNIZED TANJUNG PERAK PORT READY FOR LARGER VESSELS

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 6 Dec 76 p 3

[Article: "Tanjung Perak Port Now Capable of Accommodating Vessels of Over 50,000 Tons"]

[Text] The modernization of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya, over the last 3 years has cost 3.129 billion rupiah, including 600 million rupiah for 1974-1975, 1.375 billion rupiah for 1975-1976 and 1.154 billion rupiah for 1976-1977.

The equipment for modernization was obtained through a loan of \$5.5 million in 1973-1976 from the Bank Pembangunan Asia [Asia Reconstruction Bank] (BPA), according to Umar Akbari, head of the Technical Division of Tanjung Perak Port reconstruction at the end of November.

He said that modernization includes the improvement of piers, warehouses and storage areas, electricity and lighting, piers for private boats in Kalimas and facilities for tugboats and pilot boats.

The modernization also includes improvement and raising of land facilities which will help future modernization work to speed up the commodity traffic flow, according to Umar, who cited as an example the storing of water at the harbor which has to be raised from 750 tons to 2,000 daily to meet the needs of vessels calling at the port.

The BPA has made available on loan 10 mobile cranes, 90 forklift trucks with hoisting capacity of from 2.5 tons to 5 tons, 1 towing tractor, 3 trailers, 1 fire engine, 2 tugs, 2 pilot boats with navigation equipment and 18 capstans.

Thanks to modernization and dredging, the port's loading and unloading capacity has gone up from 4 million tons in 1974 to 5 million tons in 1976.

The pier and riverbed can now accommodate vessels weighing up to 56,000 dead-weight tons.

Vessels carrying rice and fish feed can now sail straight into the port, thus eliminating the doubts on the part of foreign shipping about the port's capacity.

The facilities on land have also been upgraded, he said, such as the improvement of the Perak Barat and Timur highway, 4.5 kilometers in length, to help ease the flow of incoming and outgoing traffic of goods from the port.

Umar said the highway has been upgraded with an outlay of 350 million rupiah which came from the port revenues. Dredging of the channel is being continued, he added, and more will be done; 1.8 million cubic meters of mud has been dredged out annually with funds coming from the Five-Year Development Plan. From 850 million to 900 million rupiah has been earmarked for dredging in 1976-1977.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

AUSTRIAN, FRENCH PAPER MILLS PLANNED FOR KALIMANTAN

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 9 Dec 76 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Austrian and French Entrepreneurs Wish To Start Pulp and Paper Mills in Kalimantan"]

[Text] Two groups of entrepreneurs, from Austria and France, are planning to invest about \$400 million each to construct pulp and paper mills in Kalimantan. This was disclosed by Forestry Director General Soedjarwo to the press in Jakarta on 8 December, speaking about the results of his recent trip to countries in West Europe and to Iran in the Middle East.

According to the director general, a group of Austrian industrialists headed by Dr Egon Glessinger, together with the International Finance Corporation from the World Bank, will work with PT Inhutani from Indonesia to build a pulp and paper mill in East Kalimantan. While Sogee, from the Rothschild group in Paris, will work together with those who hold the rights to work the forests, which include PT Inhutani II, also to build a pulp and paper mill in South Kalimantan.

Feasibility study on the construction of the above-mentioned mills will be made during the first quarter of 1977 and it is hoped that the mills will be in operation by 1979 with an initial production capacity of about 400 tons of paper and pulp daily. The prospective investors have in fact conducted several surveys in Kalimantan.

The future of the market for Indonesia's tropical lumber has been depicted by Soedjarwo as sufficiently encouraging in relation, among other things, to the diminishing ability of the African countries to export their lumber. It was unexpected that Indonesia's lumber export to Europe accounts for 40 percent of West Europe's imports, approximately 5 million cubic meters annually. The biggest importer has been Italy, especially of ramin wood, followed by France and Spain.

The lumber market in Iran, the country whose population of about 30 million is the biggest in the Middle East, is also pictured as having sufficient potential. Lumber promotion there has received special attention and requires immediate handling. According to the director general, Iran does not want logs, only processed lumber. This fact should expand the lumber-processing industry in Indonesia, besides increasing job opportunities.

INDONESIA

SEVEN RUBBER MILLS CLOSE IN SUMATRA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Feb 77 p 2

[Article: "Seven Rubber Mills in South Sumatra Stop Production"]

[Text] Palembang, KOMPAS--By the end of 1976 four crumb rubber mills and three rubber rolling mills stopped production.

Two of the crumb rubber mills are the first pioneer projects to be built in 1969, namely the "Familidin" and "Muharsu" mills.

According to a KOMPAS source in Palembang, these four crumb rubber mills operated regularly until recently. With the closing of the seven mills in South Sumatra, 21 are still producing, that is, seven crumb rubber mills and 14 rolling mills.

"The closings were due to the companies' weaknesses in marketing. Up to now almost all production was exported to Singapore on consignment. This resulted in very low profits."

The source also stated that other rubber entrepreneurs, in addition to having plenty of capital, also had their own representatives in Singapore. "Rubber exports in 1976 amounted to 142,001 tons while in the previous year they amounted to 146,901 tons."

This means that there was a drop of 4,900 tons in 1976.

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CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

EEC AND ANRPC RUBBER AGREEMENT

Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 31 Jan 77 p 3

[Article: "Favorable EEC Reaction to ANRPC Agreement Has Positive Effect"]

[Text] Director General for Foreign Trade Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo believes that the approval expressed by the EEC toward the international natural rubber price stabilization agreement finalized in Jakarta will have a positive influence on support for the pact.

EEC approval had been desired by the ANRPC [Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries], formulators of the price agreement, since EEC countries as natural rubber consumers have an interest in price stabilization.

In reply to ANTARA questions at the Department of Trade on 28 January, the director general said that the UNCTAD proposal that the 100,000-ton stockpile planned by the ANRPC be increased to 450,000 tons was well received. The higher figure is in fact the goal of the ANRPC.

"The problem is who is able to finance a stockpile of that size, because the ANRPC itself can afford only 100,000 tons," he added. "If consumer countries are willing to share the expense, we will of course welcome them with open arms."

Addressing the possibility of a price decline when large-scale purchases are made to establish the 450,000-ton stockpile, Suhadi said that buying will be done when prices are low as funds are available.

Jakarta Accord

An international natural rubber price stabilization agreement was achieved at the ministerial-level ANRPC conference in Jakarta in November 1976. The agreement provides for a 100,000-ton stockpile and for adjustment of supply when market prices surge.

The first phase of the accord will be implemented by the ANRPC itself, the seven members of which are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka,

India, and Papua Nugini. Long-range plans call for inclusion of consumer countries as the agreement is an open one and does not represent a cartel.

The ANRPC submitted the agreement to the UNCTAD meeting in Geneva in January 1977 with the hope that it would be accepted by industrial nations and would be included in the integrated UNCTAD commodity program for stabilizing the prices of commodities from developing countries.

As a result, the UNCTAD meeting did view that natural rubber agreement as important and a possible basis for seeking more extensive price stabilization arrangements involving other commodities under the integrated commodity program.

UNCTAD delegates agreed to meet again in April or May 1977 to discuss specific proposals for formulating international price stabilization accords.

The UNCTAD conference submitted 18 commodities produced by developing countries for inclusion in the integrated commodity program. This program is being advanced by UNCTAD as part of a new international economic order.

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN VENEZUELA--A group of Foreign office officials will this week leave for Caracas in connection with the opening next month of the Indonesian embassy in Venezuela. Ferdi Salim has been installed Indonesian Ambassador to Venezuela. Salim is scheduled to leave for his post in March. Venezuela and Indonesia are members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The office representing Venezuela in Indonesia is based in New Delhi, India. [Text] [Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 21 Feb 77 p 1]

CASSA 212 AIRCRAFT--State Secretary Sudharmono SH representing the President yesterday handed over a Cassa 212 aircraft to the Minister of Communications, Prof.-Dr. Ir. H. Emil Salim, who will deliver it to the Merpati Nusantara Airlines for pioneer flights. Designed by PT. NURTANIO, a national aircraft manufacturing company, the Cassa 212 aircraft is powered by two Garrett TPE 331-5-251 C turboprop engines. It is designed for short takeoff-landing operations with tricycle undercarriage fixed allowing operation on unprepared fields. The director of PT. NURTANIO, B. J. Habibie, said that the Cassa 212 aircraft was the sixth product of the company. [Excerpt] [Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 17 Feb 77 pp 1, 8]

INDARUNG II CEMENT PLANT--Padang, Feb. 18 (Ant.)--Construction work on the Indarung II cement plant is now underway at a site about half a mile from the old Indarung plant, West Sumatra. The new factory, which will be financed by the Danish government, the Indonesian Development Bank (Bapindo) and PT. Semen Padang, will be completed by the end of 1978 and is expected to start production the following year. With the completion of the Indarung II plant, PT. Semen Padang's output is expected to increase from 330,000 to 930,000 tons per annum. A third plant, with a 600,000 tons annual output capacity would be built later. The expansion of PT. Semen Padang coincides with the expansion of Ombilin coal mine, the West Sumatra railway network and the port of Telukbayur. PT. Semen Padang will use coal from Ombilin to fuel its processing plant. The West Sumatra railway will build a 17 kilometre railway to transport coal from Bukit Putus to Indarung. About 2,000 tons of cement will be exported in bulk carrier ships through the port of Telukbayur in 1979. [Excerpts] [Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 21 Feb 77 p 7]

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'MAKMUR' RICE INCREASES PRODUCTION--Bukittinggi, Febr. 19 (An)--The locally called "Makmur" rice variety produces 6.56 tons per hectare, an agricultural officer said Friday. "Makmur," which literally means "prosperous" has been experimented in Bukittinggi areas. The variety is specially suited to highland ricefield, Syarifuddin, head of the Bukittinggi agriculture office, said. This is the highest per-hectare yield ever achieved in the area. The "Makmur" variety produced higher yields compared to those of "Adil" and "Gemar" varieties. Makmur rice can be harvested after 149 days. The stick is much firmer and pest-resistant. A hectare of Makmur rice requires inputs of 150 kilos of urea and 100 kilos of triple super phosphate fertiliser. The imputs are sprayed in three intervals. Pesticides are sprayed in five intervals. [Excerpts] [Jakarta INDONESIAN OBSERVER in English 21 Feb 77 p 7]

CSO: 4920

LAOS

**'SIANG PASASON' WELCOMES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT**

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Mar 77 BK

[SIANG PASASON 1 March editorial: "Hail the Hungarian Government Delegation's Visit to Our Country"]

[Text] At the invitation of the LPDR Government a delegation of the Government of Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Vientiane today on a formal visit to our country. The delegation conveyed to our Lao Government and people profound friendship and fraternal love from the Government and heroic Hungarian people. On this occasion the Government and people of the LPDR would like to wholeheartedly hail and express tribute and warm welcome to Comrade Janos Borbandi and all other comrade members of the Hungarian Government delegation.

Hungary is a rich and beautiful country. The Hungarian people are heroic people who have recorded glorious victories in their centuries old history of national liberation and construction. Thirty-two years ago the Hungarian working class and laboring people, upholding true patriotism combined with proletarian internationalism, united and cooperated with the Soviet Red Army and people to defeat the Hitler fascists and completely liberate the country. Later, in October 1956, they completely suppressed the counterrevolutionaries, staunchly defending and building the Hungarian People's Republic.

Since then, under the resolute and correct leadership of the Socialist Workers Party of Hungary headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian people have brought into full play their glorious revolutionary tradition in defending and building the country and have turned the formerly poor and backward Hungary into a developed socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture and advanced science, thus making a positive contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and raising the position and prestige of Hungary in the international arena. These are glorious historic events in Hungary. \*

Now, the Hungarian people are concentrating all their efforts on implementing the Fifth Five-Year Plan worked out by the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party in order to take Hungary constantly forward on the socialist path. These great victories of the Hungarian people have contributed to consolidating and strengthening the power of the world socialist system and the struggle for peace, national independence and democracy in the world.

Our Lao party, Government and people are very proud of the great achievements recorded by the Hungarian party, Government and people and consider these achievements as their own. Although far from each other and on different continents, the peoples of our two countries, enjoy the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, have maintained the same ideals and have strengthened and developed friendly relations and militant solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The various documents signed between Laos and Hungary in Budapest on the occasion of the formal visit to Hungary of our party-government delegation led by Premier Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP and prime minister of the LPDR, in late September 1976 clearly prove that the party, government and the fraternal people of Hungary have not only given invaluable support, both moral and material, to our Lao people in carrying out the national struggle in the past, but have also continued to give invaluable moral and material support and assistance to our young LPDR people in defending and building the LPDR at present. Our party, government and people highly value this invaluable support and assistance given by the party, government and people of Hungary to our Lao revolution and we would like to express our profound gratitude and thanks for it.

This is the first formal visit to our country paid by a delegation of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic since the liberation of our country and the establishment of the popular democratic republic system. This is also the first delegation from Hungary to be assigned with the heavy task of implementing the spirit of the joint statement and various agreements signed between our two parties and two states in Budapest. Therefore, the visit to Laos of the Hungarian Government delegation has great significance. It will make a positive contribution to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity as well as economic and cultural cooperation between our two countries.

Our Lao people pay tribute to the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic and wish the delegation glorious success in its visit.

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LAOS

LAO TABLE TENNIS GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Feb 77 BK

[Excerpts] After 3 years of study at the Table Tennis Sports Center in Pe-  
king, a 22-man Lao table tennis delegation led by Sangthong Seng-outhai has  
returned home. On the afternoon of 2 February, the table tennis delegation  
took part in the tournament held by the Ministry of Education, Sports and  
Religious Affairs at the national stadium in Vientiane. Witnessing the  
matches were Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and minister of educa-  
tion, sport and religious affairs and some ministers and deputy ministers.  
A large crowd of cadres, soldiers, workers and people in Vientiane also wit-  
nessed the matches. Also, attending as guests of honor were (Chu Teng), PRC  
charge d'affaires to Laos, and a number of PRC Embassy staff members.

The ceremony began when Sangthong Seng-outhai, representative of the table  
tennis players, reported the study achievements and activities of the table  
tennis delegation during its tours abroad. In part of his speech, Sangthong  
Seng-outhai said:

"Based on the party's policy, sports serve the party's political task. In  
addition to making youths healthy and strong so that they can defend and  
build the country, sports is aimed at propagandizing the line and policies  
of the party both at home and abroad. Sports activities also contribute to  
strengthening the solidarity between our Lao youths and people and the youths  
and people of the world. This is why on 13 November 1973 the party and gov-  
ernment agreed to send this table tennis delegation to receive training in  
the PRC. The delegation members average 17 years in age and are all sons  
or nephews of cadres and laboring people of all nationalities."

Afterwards, Phoumi Vongvichit made a speech on behalf of the Ministry of  
Education, Sports and Religious affairs. In his speech, he welcomed and  
hailed the delegation for complying with the order of the party Central Com-  
mittee and for its determination to actively study and serve the nation. He  
said:

"You sons and nephews have received training and participated in foreign tour-  
nements for a considerably long period of time during which you have scored

remarkable achievements. Our sportsmen have progressed because we have received support and assistance from the fraternal party and government of the PRC. On behalf of the party, government and people of Laos, I take this occasion to ask the PRC charge d'affaires to convey the gratitude and thanks of the party, government and people of Laos to the party, government and people of the PRC."

Phoumi Vongvichit continued: "In the past, the PRC has given assistance in all fields to our Lao party, government and people. In the future, our Lao country will also receive other types of sports training assistance from the PRC."

In conclusion, he called on all sportsmen to strive to train themselves and to score new achievements and successes in promoting table tennis activities in the country. Phoumi Vongvichit's speech was followed by the opening of table tennis matches.

On the evening of the same day, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs held a reception warmly welcoming the delegation.

CSO: 4906

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PAKISTAN

BHUTTO'S RULING PARTY SECURES ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

Karachi Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 8 Mar 77 BK

[Text] According to unofficial results in the general election to Pakistan's National Assembly, the Pakistan People's Party [PPP] has already secured an absolute majority in the National Assembly by capturing 102 seats in the elections. The PPP candidates had already returned unopposed to 19 seats.

In Punjab, it has already won 71 seats out of 115. In Sind it has won 9 seats, while 15 other PPP candidates had been returned unopposed. This means 24 seats out of 43 for the province.

In Baluchistan, out of seven seats, PPP candidates had been returned unopposed to four seats. They are leading in two others and have conceded only one seat to Pakhtoonkhwa.

In the frontier province, PPP has won three, the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] has won five seats and the Pakistan Moslem League-Qayum Group, one seat.

Among the federal ministers, six have already been returned from their constituencies. They are Malik Meraj Khalid, Sheikh Mohammad Rashid, Malik Mohammad Akhter, Nasir Ali Rizvi, Mian Attaullah, Abdul Hafiz Pirzada and Mir Afzal Khan. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto had already been returned unopposed.

Four other ministers--Maulana Kauser Niazi, Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Mr Mohammad Hanif Khan and Mr Hafizullah--are leading over their PNA rivals. Deputy chairman of the Senate Tahir Mohammad Khan and the Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar are leading in their constituencies in Baluchistan.

Among the PNA leaders, Prof Gafoor Ahmed has been elected from Karachi constituency while he has been defeated in the federal capital constituency. Another PNA leader, Asghar Khan, is winning in two constituencies out of five which he is contesting. He is loosing in two others and has been defeated in one constituency, that of Rawalpindi by Al Asghar Shah.

Another PNA leader, Sheikh Baz Khan Mazhari, has won from Karachi constituency, but is loosing to Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao in Peshawar 3 constituency.

Maulana Mufti Mahmud has won in Der Ghazi Khan Constituency and is leading in Dera Ismail Khan Constituency. Shah Ahmed Noorani has been elected from Hyderabad Constituency. Jan Mohammad Abbasi has been defeated from Nawabshah Constituency. Rafiq Ahmed Bajwa [Secretary General of the PNA] has failed from the Lahore Constituency. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of the PNA has been elected from Muzafaragarh Constituency. Begum Nasim Wali Khan [wife of jailed National Awami Party leader Wali Khan] is leading in both constituencies in the frontier province. Mr Yusuf Khattack of the Pakistan Moslem League-Qayum group has been declared elected from Peshawar 1 Contituency.

In the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] the PNA is leading in 11 constituencies of the National Assembly. The PPP is maintaining its lead in 8 constituencies. In Baluchistan, PPP candidates, according to latest information, are leading in all three constituencies for which the contest has been held. The PPP candidates had already been returned unopposed in the four remaining constituencies of the province.

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PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S PARTY WINS ABSOLUTE MAJORITY--In the general elections in Pakistan, the ruling People's Party has secured an absolute majority of 135 seats in the 200-member National Assembly. The nine-party Pakistan National Assembly Alliance has so far got 28 seats. The Pakistan Moslem League has secured one, while eight Independence candidates have returned. Prominent candidates of the opposition who won the elections include Air Marshal Asgahar Kah, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, Nawabzada Nashrullah Khan, Begum Nashim Wali Khan, Mr Sherbaz Mazhari and Mr Shah Ahmed Noorani. [Text] [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 8 Mar 77 BK]

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